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- Caitlin McConnel, Farmer & Lawyer (2024)





Language, and the use of accurate terminology is crucial; and is the key to understanding why the opportunities and risks associated with climate change mitigation begin, and end, with only two topics:

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Language, and the use of accurate terminology is crucial; and is the key to understanding why the opportunities and risks associated with climate change mitigation begin, and end, with only two topics:

- > the rule of law; and
- > food security.

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If the idea that you can lead a modern, high-energy, zero-carbon lifestyle in the city, eating manufactured food that tastes as good as or better than its farmed predecessors,

- Chris Smaje, UK Farmer & Social Scientist (2023)





If the idea that you can lead a modern, high-energy, zero-carbon lifestyle in the city, eating manufactured food that tastes as good as or better than its farmed predecessors, while protecting wildlife and making room for Indigenous and peasant farmers to follow traditional livelihoods in the countryside sounds too good to be true ...

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If the idea that you can lead a modern, high-energy, zero-carbon lifestyle in the city, eating manufactured food that tastes as good as or better than its farmed predecessors, while protecting wildlife and making room for Indigenous and peasant farmers to follow traditional livelihoods in the countryside sounds too good to be true ... that's because it is.

- Chris Smaje, UK Farmer & Social Scientist (2023)





Climate change threatens human well-being and planetary health. The choices made, and actions implemented, in this decade will have impacts both now and for thousands of years.

- Smith v Fonterra Co-Operative Group Limited [2024] NZSC 5 at [15]



### **Climate Change: Opportunity**



**Paris Agreement** 



Hold the increase in the global temperature average.

Article 2(1)(a) of the Paris Agreement



Make finance flow consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

Article 2(1)(c) of the Paris Agreement

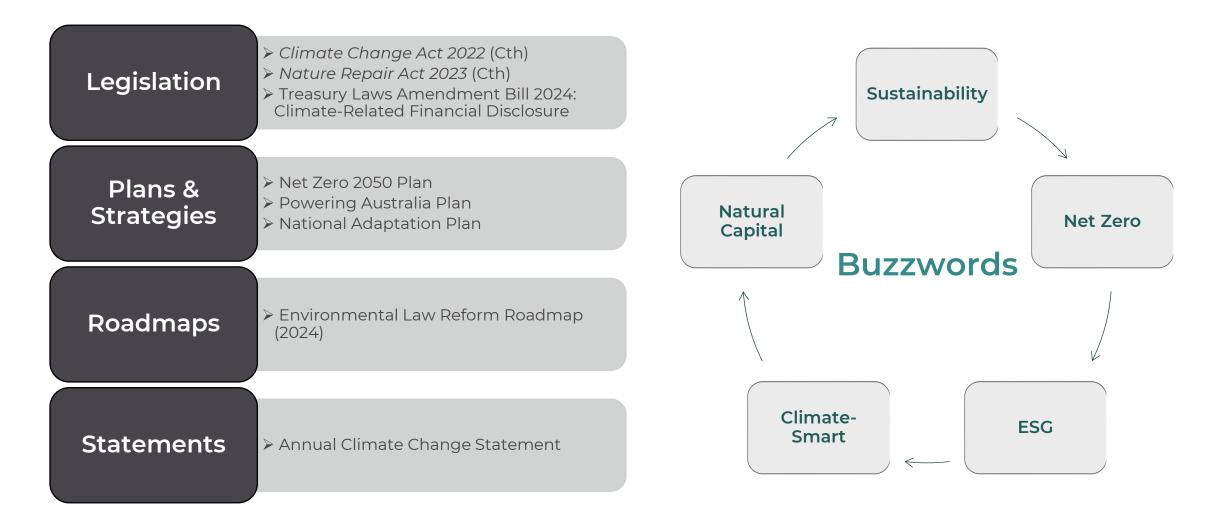


### Australia's Statutory Approach to Opportunities

### > Climate Change Act 2022 (Cth) Nature Repair Act 2023 (Cth) Legislation ➤ Treasury Laws Amendment Bill 2024: Climate-Related Financial Disclosure > Net Zero 2050 Plan Plans & > Powering Australia Plan **Strategies** > National Adaptation Plan > Environmental Law Reform Roadmap Roadmaps (2024)Statements > Annual Climate Change Statement



#### Australia's Statutory Approach to Opportunities





### **Convergence: Climate Litigation**



Opportunity





**Human Rights** 

Risk



### **Convergence: Climate Litigation**









Polluter Pays / Failure to Adapt Cases



Transition Risk /
Corporate Framework
Cases

- Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, June 2025



### Climate Change: Risk



Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)







### Climate Change: Risk



Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)



'... recognise the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger ... in a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources.'



International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)



#### Climate Change: Risk



Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)



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Human Rights Act 2019 (Qld)

Parliamentary Inquiry into Australia's Human Rights Framework (May 2024)

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966) Domestic Legislation







(V)erbal rhetoric ... steeped in beauty and ethics

- Tony Juniper, Environmental Economist (2012)





(V)erbal rhetoric ... steeped in beauty and ethics is impotent against the numerical rhetoric of growth and development.

- Tony Juniper, Environmental Economist (2012)

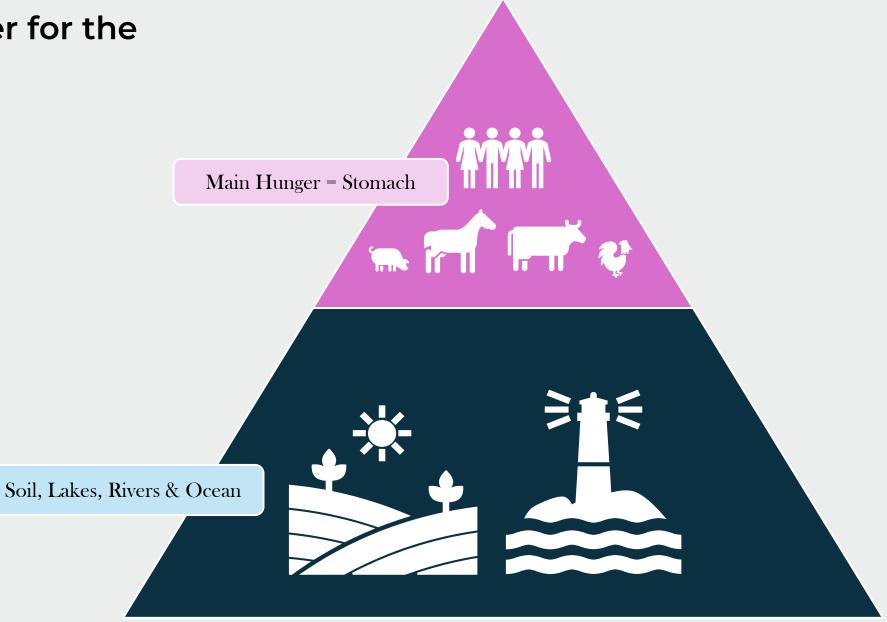


# Pre-trade hunger for the environment



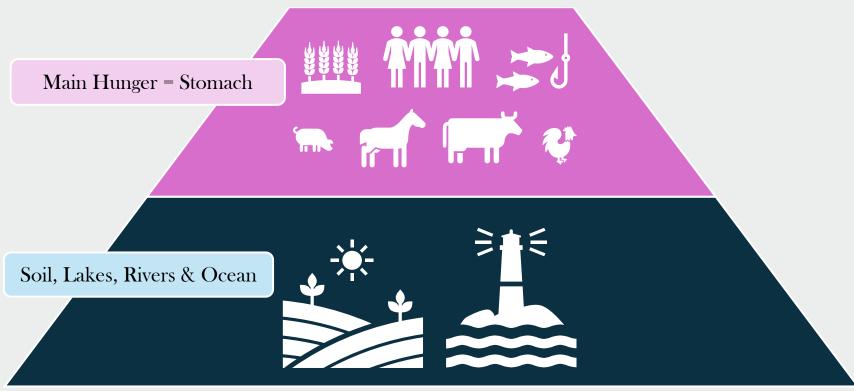


## Pre-trade hunger for the environment



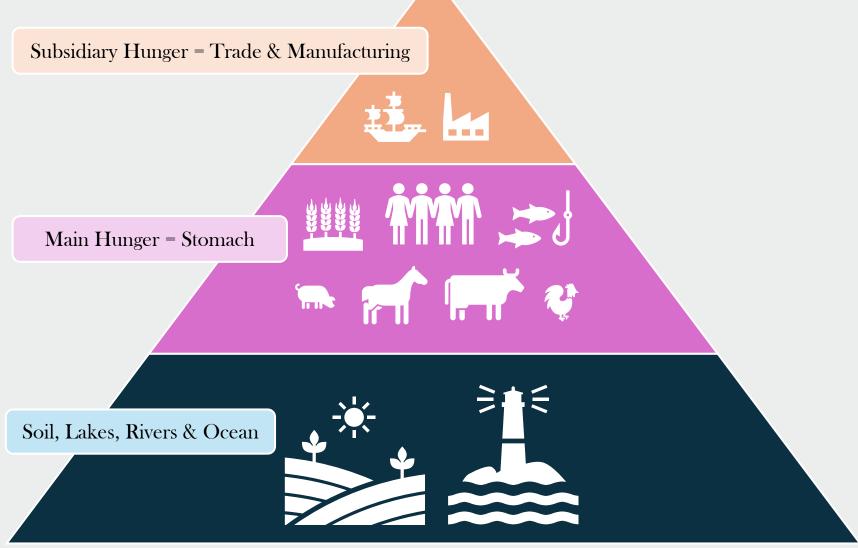


## Industrial hunger for the environment



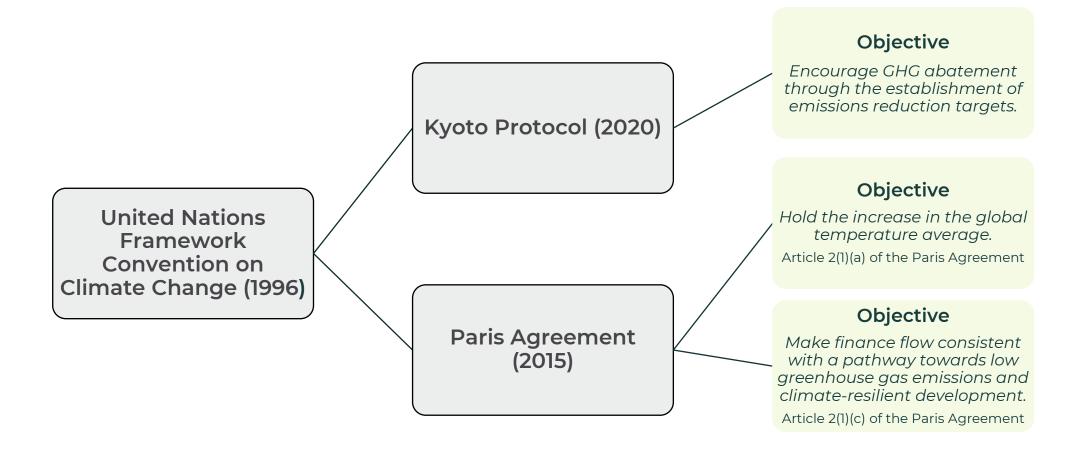


## Industrial hunger for the environment



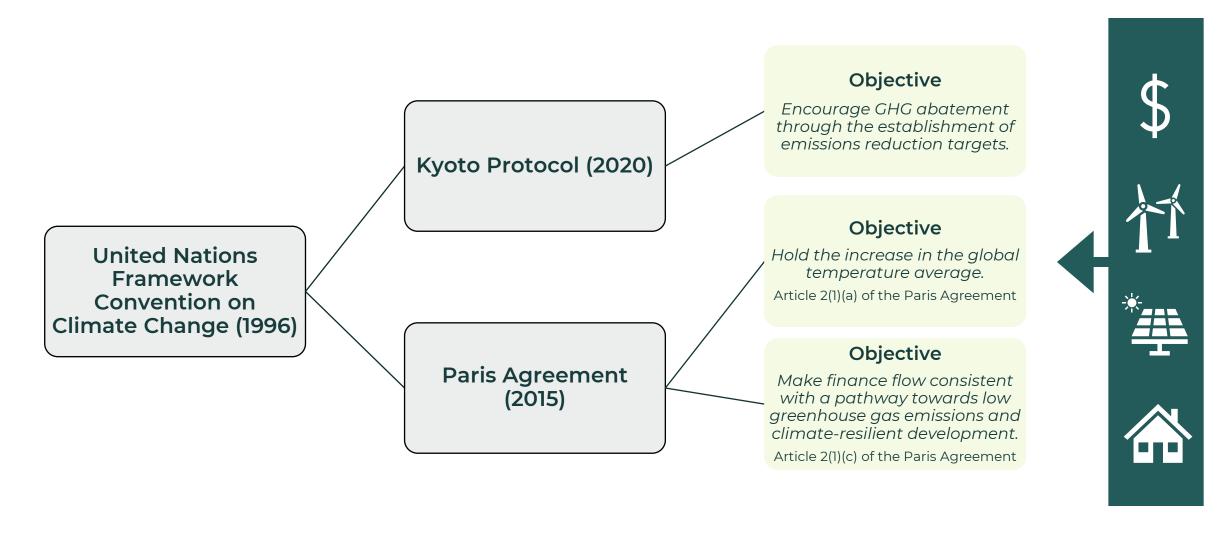


### Climate risk mitigation through economic ambition



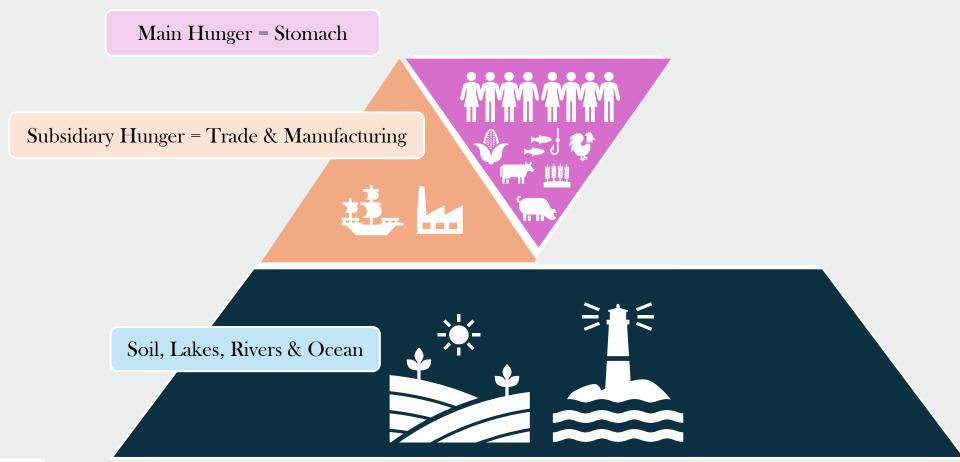


### Climate risk mitigation through economic ambition



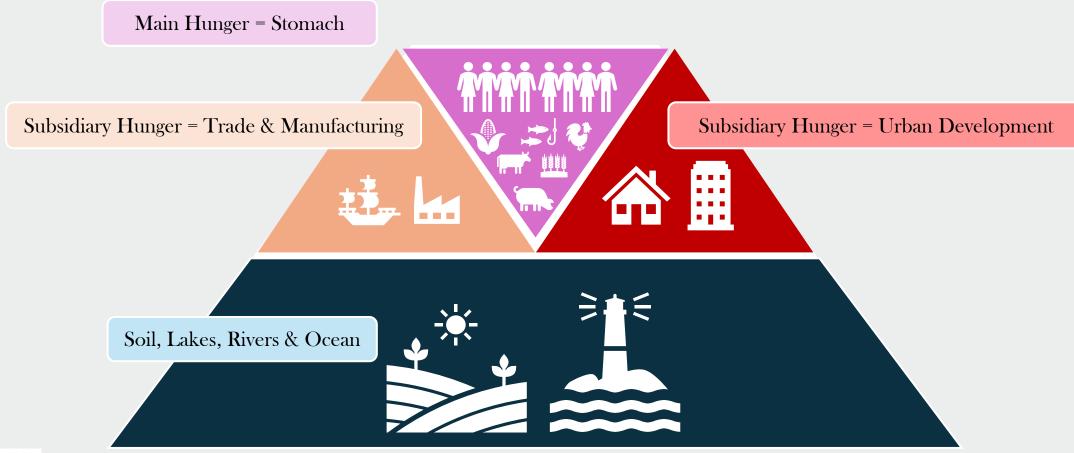


## Current hunger for the environment





## Current hunger for the environment





Current hunger for the environment: coexistence

Subsidiary Hunger = Renewable Energy & Nature Repair

Main Hunger = Stomach

Subsidiary Hunger = Trade & Manufacturing



Subsidiary Hunger = Urban Development







Soil, Lakes, Rivers & Ocean





### **UNFCCC & Paris Agreement**



Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that **does not threaten food production**.

Article 2(1)(b) of the Paris Agreement







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Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote, and consider their respective obligations on human rights.

Recitals – Paris Agreement





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Recognizing the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and food production systems, whilst noting the importance of ensuring the protection of Mother Earth.

Recitals – Paris Agreement





Sustainable food production systems and food security are being recognized as having an essential role to play in the solution to existing challenges associated with climate change.

- UN Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres (September, 2021)



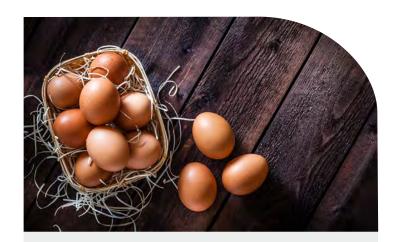
# Food Security: A precondition to the human right to food



#### **Availability:**

Food should be available from natural resources







## Food Security: A precondition to the human right to food



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#### Accessibility:

Food must be affordable and should meet adequate dietary needs.





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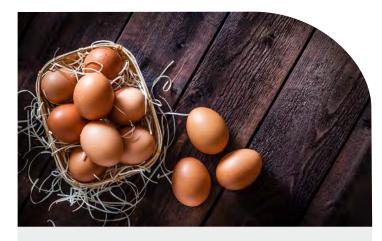
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#### Accessibility:

Food must be affordable and should meet adequate dietary needs.



#### Adequacy:

Food must satisfy dietary needs and not contribute to diet-related illness.





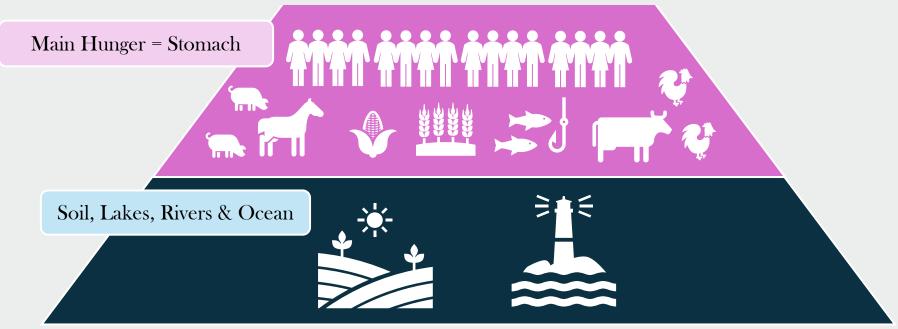


In order to protect 'natural capital assets' ... we must put value on nature in all its multiple roles in human life, from the economic to the aesthetic and spiritual.

- Millenium Ecosystem Assessment Board (2015)



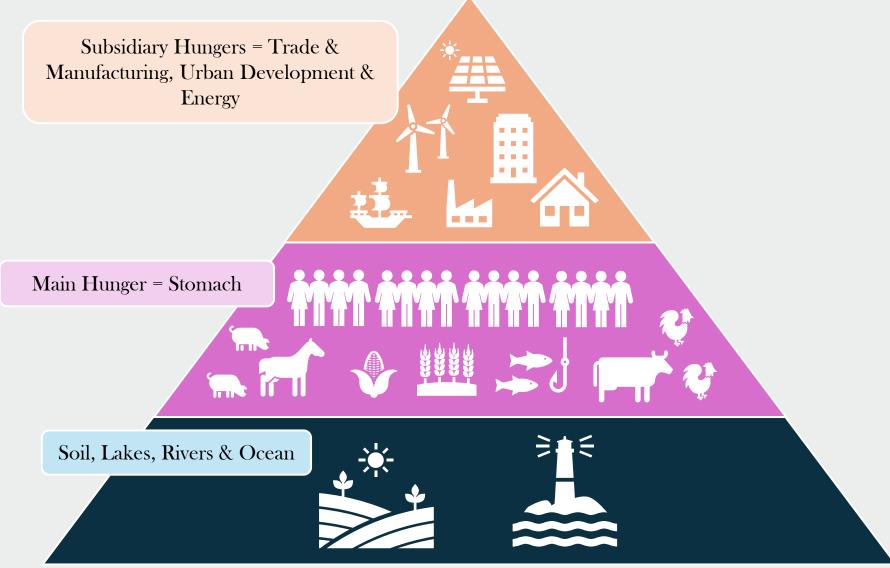
### Interdependent hungers for the environment





Interdependent hungers for the

environment





### **Environmental responsibility**

Universal Declaration on Human Rights (1948)

International Covenant the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)

Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)

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2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)

**FOOD SECURITY** 

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Sustainability Pillars

Economic

Social

**Environmental** 

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Sustainability Pillars

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#### **Economic Ambition**

National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (1992)

**Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry** 

Climate Change, Energy, Environment & Water

**Education** 

**Finance** 

Health, Disability & Ageing

, , , , ,

Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sports & Arts

**Industry, Science & Resources** 

Prime Minister & Cabinet

**Social Services** 

Treasury

**Attorney-Generals** 

**Defence & Veterans' Affairs** 

**Employment & Workplace** 

Relations

**Foreign Affairs & Trade** 

**Home Affairs** 

**FOOD SECURITY** 

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## Juggling environmental responsibility with economic ambition

Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry

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### **FOOD SECURITY**



# Federal Policy

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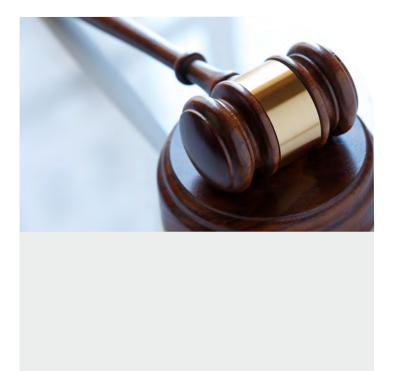
### UNHCR Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights (2011)



States must protect against human rights abuse within their territory and/or jurisdiction by third parties, including business enterprises.

Chapter 1, State Duty – Foundational Principle A(1)







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The **responsibility of business** enterprises **to respect** human rights refers to internationally recognized human rights – understood, at a minimum, as those expressed in the **International Bill of Human Rights.** 

Chapter II, Corporate Responsibility - Foundational Principle A(11)





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Chapter II, Corporate Responsibility - Foundational Principle A(11)



States must take appropriate steps to protect against human rights abuse by ensuring access to effective judicial, administrative, or legislative remedy.

Chapter III, Access to Remedy -Foundational Principle A(25)



# **Federal Policy**

#### Juggling environmental responsibility with economic ambition

**Human Right to an Adequate Standard of Living** 

**Human Right to Adequate Food** 

**Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry** 

Climate Change, Energy, **Environment & Water** 

**Education** 

**Finance** 

Health, Disability & Ageing

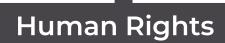
Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, **Communications, Sports & Arts** 

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#### **FOOD SECURITY**





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# Juggling environmental responsibility with economic ambition

**Human Right to an Adequate Standard of Living** 

**Human Right to Adequate Food** 

Food Security is when all industry sectors are working together, through a national mechanism, that respects and delivers the human right to food to all people, at all times, and contributes to nutrition, health, and well-being, whilst also resorting and protecting nature, is climate neutral, adapted to local circumstances, communities and cultures, and provides decent jobs and inclusive economies, whilst strengthening and safeguarding national security.

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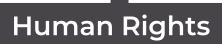
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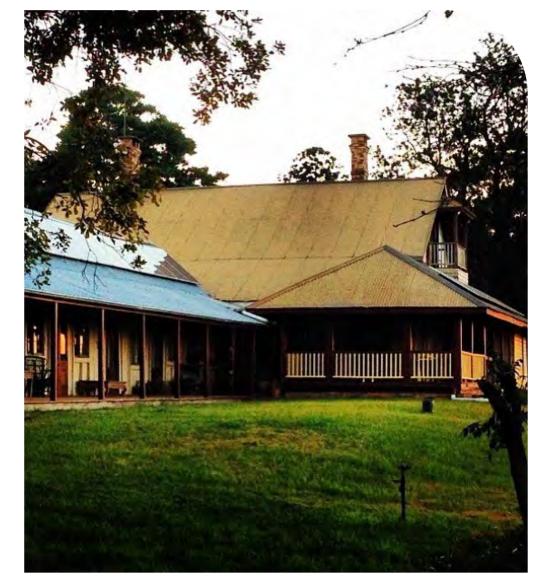
### Case Study: Cressbrook













The right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment results from the interdependence between human rights and the protection of the environment.

- International Court of Justice (2025)





Whilst solving the issue of food security should not be placed solely on the shoulders of primary producers and landholders;

- Caitlin McConnel (2025)





Whilst solving the issue of food security should not be placed solely on the shoulders of primary producers and landholders; it is clear that in accordance with the strict obligations of international law, we – and the human right to food - must be placed at the core of every economic, social, and environmental decision.

- Caitlin McConnel (2025)

